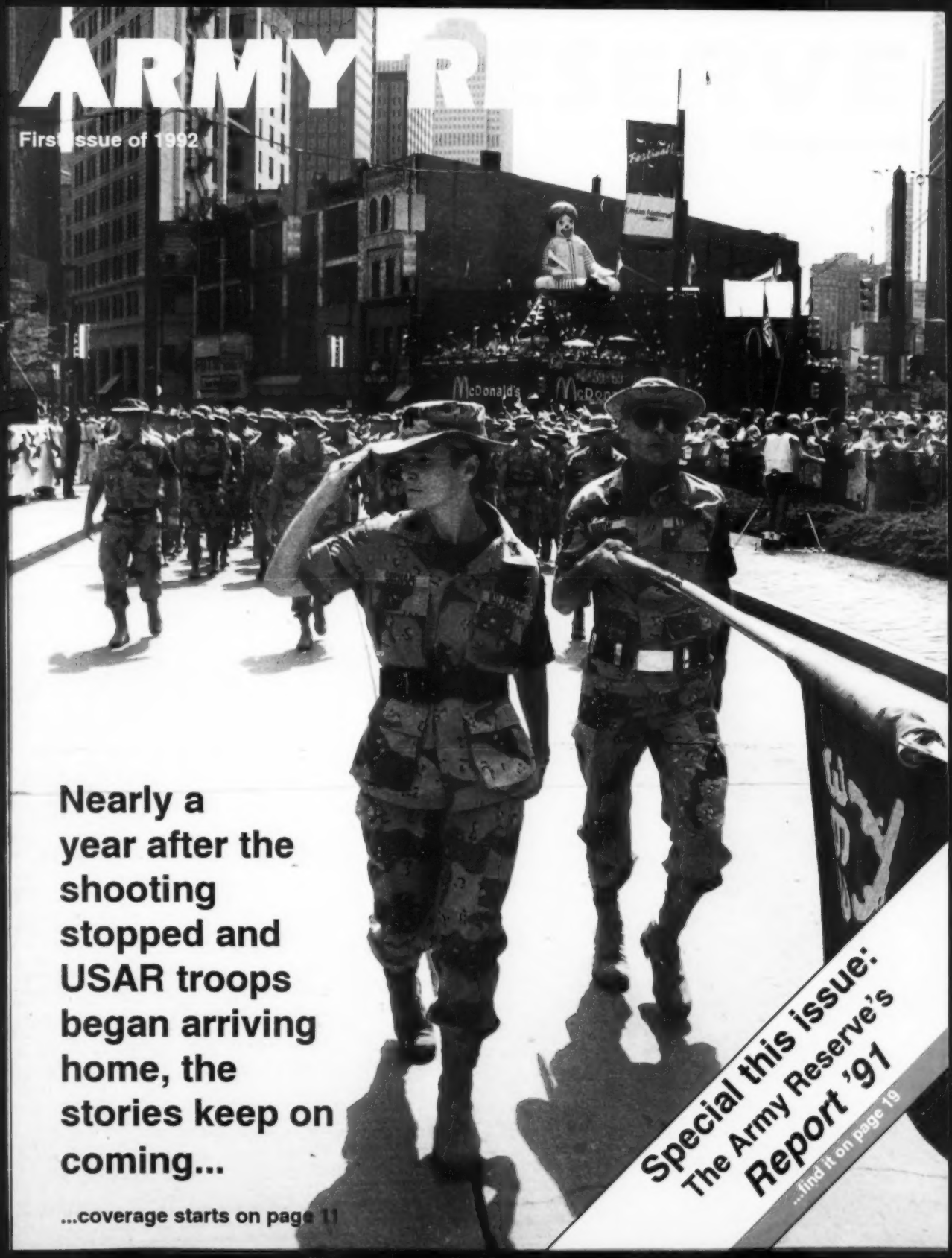
ARMY R
First issue of 1992

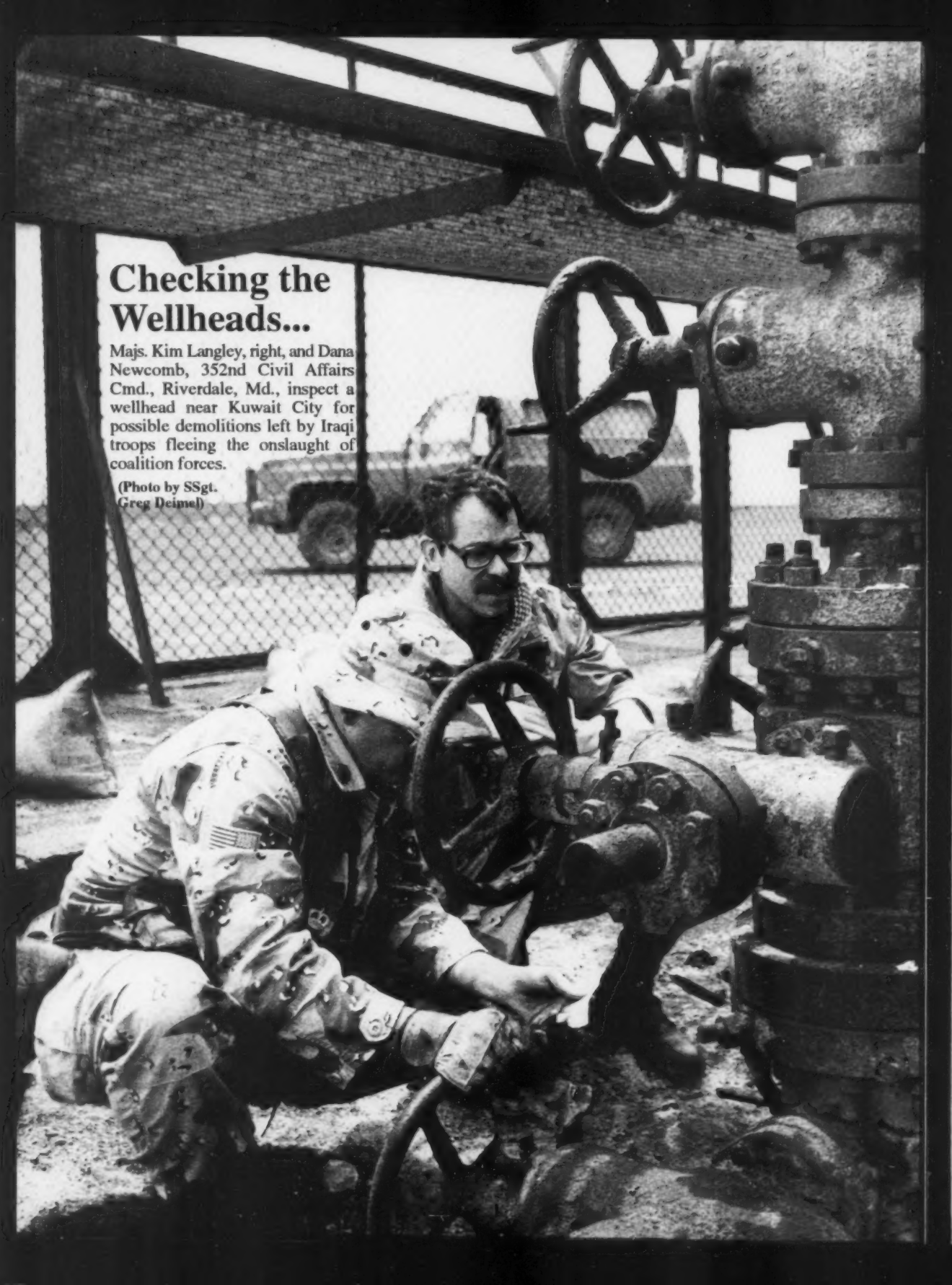


Nearly a year after the shooting stopped and USAR troops began arriving home, the stories keep on coming...

...coverage starts on page 11

Special this issue: The Army Reserve's *Report '91*

...find it on page 19



Checking the Wellheads...

Majs. Kim Langley, right, and Dana Newcomb, 352nd Civil Affairs Cmd., Riverdale, Md., inspect a wellhead near Kuwait City for possible demolitions left by Iraqi troops fleeing the onslaught of coalition forces.

(Photo by SSgt. Greg Deimel)

ARMY RESERVE Magazine

Volume XXXVIII
Number 1

Contents

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components"

Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Major General Roger W. Sandler
Chief, U.S. Army Reserve

Albert W. Schiff
Acting Chief, Public Affairs

Lieutenant Colonel B.R. Devlin
Managing Editor

ARMY RESERVE Magazine is an official Department of the Army magazine published quarterly by the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, ATTN: DAAR-PA, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-2400 in accordance with Section 278, Title 10, USC. The Secretary of Defense has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business as required by law of the Department of Defense. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Secretary of the Army on September 2, 1986 in accordance with provisions of AR 310-1. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of the Army or the Chief, Army Reserve nor should they be construed as official policy or as directive in nature.

Direct communication with the editor is authorized and encouraged at the address below. Local reproduction of all materials is approved, except that which is marked as copyrighted. ARMY RESERVE Magazine invites articles, story ideas, photographs and layouts. Material submitted is subject to editing and factual review. A writer's guide is available upon request to the editor. Use of the third person pronoun "he" and any of its forms are used by ARMY RESERVE Magazine to include both masculine and feminine genders.

Manuscripts and other correspondence for the editor should be addressed to ARMY RESERVE Magazine, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. The telephone number is DSN 226-3962 or commercial (703) 696-3962.

Paid subscriptions and individual copies are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

ADDRESS CHANGE:

Forward changes of address for PAID subscriptions to Superintendent of Documents, ATTN: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

RESERVE MEMBERS: All change of address notifications must be made through unit SIDPERS-RC clerks (for TPU members) or to the appropriate Personnel Management Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer at ARPERCEN, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

ISSN #0004-2579

The reserves in court

The U.S. Supreme Court makes a favorable finding in a long-awaited case dealing with duration of reserve training periods and how they affect employer/employee relations

Page 8

Snapshots from home

A collection of photos from around the nation as Army Reservists prepared themselves and their families for what lay ahead in *Operation Desert Storm*

Page 11

Echelons above corps

The Boston-based 803rd medical Group provides command and control for units throughout Saudi Arabia during *Operation Desert Storm*

Page 14

Departments

Update ..... **Page 4**
Forum ..... **Page 18**
1991 Index ..... **Page 32**

About our covers:

FRONT: The 363rd Military Police Co., Grafton, W.Va., led by Capt. Therese M. Gorham, then the unit's commander, marches proudly down Pittsburgh's main street last June during that city's welcome home festivities. The guidon bearer, SSgt. Carl Grow, is now an acting platoon sergeant with the unit. The 363rd provided EPW mission support for some 29,000 enemy prisoners near King Khalid Military City in Saudi Arabia. *(Photo by SSgt. Greg Deimel)* BACK: 1st Lt. Steven M. Imburgia, 822nd Military Police Co., Chicago, used his spare time during *Operation Desert Storm*, to learn a bit about Saudi culture. At Hafar al Batin, Imburgia made friends with this Saudi youngster, who responded to the photo-opportunity by flashing a British-style salute. *(Photo by Sgt. Eileen McChrystal)*

VSI? SSB? SERB?

Is one of these acronyms lurking in your future? Not if you're a Reservist

Washington, D.C. — Active Guard Reserve soldiers should take note that the policy which governs implementation of Selective Early Retirement Boards (SERB) in no way, shape or form is applicable to Army Reserve soldiers.

A great deal of misunderstanding has been generated by media coverage of the Army's drawdown plans and their implementation.

SERB is applicable only to active Army commissioned officers who have already served 20 or more years of military service. There is no change in any program or policy which governs early retirement procedures for AGR soldiers.

The active Army's plan to meet mandated officer reductions is a balanced plan which maintains readiness while giving great weight to its impact on the officer corps. The SERB process is an integral part of this "downsizing" plan. Based on officer reductions now required, the active Army must implement SERB this year and in subsequent drawdown years (Fiscal Years 93-95).

By law, active Army officers who are recommended for Selected Early Retirement will be mandatorily retired no later than the first day of the seventh month beginning after the month in which the Secretary of the Army approves a board's results (no later than Feb 29, 1992). A mandatory retirement date of Sept. 1, 1992 is projected for all active Army officers who are retirement-eligible as of the date the secretary approves the board's results.

Additionally, the widely-reported Voluntary Separation Benefit (VSI) and Special Separation Benefit (SSB) is intended to be used extensively throughout both the enlisted and mid-grade commissioned ranks drawdown of the active force to both minimize involuntary separations and to help custom-tailor the force, according to OCAR personnel officials.

These programs do **not** apply to either the AGR force or the general USAR populations.

Like the SERB, VSI/SSB will be used in conjunction with existing authorities to achieve the separation of active duty soldiers from overstrength MOSs and to better align the emerging force with future manpower requirements.

What you'll be making in 1992...

...based upon a 'normal', four-drill, weekend training assembly.

PAY GRADE	Years of Service													
	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS														
O-10	655.68	885.80	885.80	885.80	885.80	919.76	919.76	970.72	970.72	1040.16	1040.16	1109.80	1109.80	1178.96
O-9	758.36	778.20	794.80	794.80	794.80	815.00	815.00	848.92	848.92	919.76	919.76	970.72	970.72	1040.16
O-8	686.88	707.48	724.24	724.24	724.24	778.20	778.20	815.00	815.00	848.92	885.80	919.76	942.44	942.44
O-7	570.72	609.52	609.52	609.52	636.88	636.88	673.80	673.80	707.48	778.20	831.76	831.76	831.76	831.76
O-6	423.04	464.76	495.24	495.24	495.24	495.24	495.24	495.24	512.04	593.00	623.28	636.88	673.80	730.76
O-5	338.32	397.24	424.72	424.72	424.72	424.72	437.56	461.12	492.04	528.88	556.16	576.12	596.24	596.24
O-4	285.16	347.28	370.44	370.44	377.32	393.96	420.84	444.48	464.76	485.16	498.56	498.56	498.56	498.56
O-3	265.00	296.32	316.76	350.48	367.24	380.40	401.00	420.84	431.16	431.16	431.16	431.16	431.16	431.16
O-2	231.08	252.36	303.24	313.40	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92	319.92
O-1	200.64	208.84	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36	252.36
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER FOUR YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER														
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.48	367.24	380.40	401.00	420.84	437.56	437.56	437.56	437.56	437.56	437.56
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	313.40	319.92	330.08	347.28	360.56	370.44	370.44	370.44	370.44	370.44	370.44
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	252.36	289.64	279.56	289.68	299.76	313.40	313.40	313.40	313.40	313.40	313.40
WARRANT OFFICERS														
W-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	460.76	478.28	512.84
W-4	270.00	289.68	289.68	296.32	309.76	323.44	337.00	360.56	377.32	390.56	401.00	413.96	427.80	461.12
W-3	245.40	266.20	266.20	269.64	272.76	292.72	309.76	319.92	330.08	339.92	350.48	364.12	377.32	390.56
W-2	214.92	232.52	232.52	239.32	252.36	266.20	276.28	286.44	296.32	306.72	316.76	326.76	339.92	339.92
W-1	179.04	205.32	205.32	222.44	232.52	242.52	252.36	262.80	272.76	282.92	292.72	303.24	303.24	303.24
ENLISTED MEMBERS														
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	314.12	321.16	328.44	335.96	343.48	350.16	368.52	404.36
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	263.40	270.92	278.08	285.28	292.84	298.56	306.92	324.92	361.12
E-7	183.88	198.52	205.88	213.08	220.32	227.36	234.64	241.96	252.92	260.08	267.32	270.80	288.96	324.92
E-6	158.24	172.44	179.64	187.28	194.28	201.28	208.68	219.44	226.32	233.64	237.20	237.20	237.20	237.20
E-5	138.84	151.12	158.48	165.36	176.24	183.40	190.68	197.68	201.28	201.28	201.28	201.28	201.28	201.28
E-4	129.48	136.76	144.80	156.00	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16	162.16
E-3	122.00	128.72	133.84	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12	139.12
E-2	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40	117.40
E-1>4	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76	104.76
E-1<4	96.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: BASIC PAY IS LIMITED TO $1,184.44 BY LEVEL V OF THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

OASD(FM&P)

Help wanted signs go up at OCAR

USAR's international teams gear up for CIOR trials

If "getting over" is your thing, you may be interested in joining CIOR team members like Lt. Col. Steve Hoge, Sierra Vista, Ariz., shown here demonstrating proper form for swiftly clearing an obstacle.
(Photo by Maj. Jane Meyer)

Washington, D.C. — After a great showing in Fontainbleau, France last summer, the USAR is again looking for Reservists to become members of teams to participate take part in the next Inter-allied Confederation of Reserve Officers competition.

Scheduled for 1993, the actual competition will take place at the Marine Corps' Combat Development Command in nearby Quantico, Va. The CIOR competition is open to reserve commissioned officers from all of the military services, ultimately formed into six three-person teams which compete in marksmanship, land and water obstacle courses, orienteering and first aid skills.

This year, for the first time, female teams will be compete and the U.S teams are seeking interested and qualified women reserve officers to try out.

Officers who believe they can meet the minimum requirements and are interested in more information should contact Lt. Col. Joe Nealon at (703) 697-0412 or DSN 227-0412 as soon as possible.

The new mailing address for the CIOR directorate at OCAR is, HQDA, ATTN: DAAR-ZXC, Room 1E438 Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-2400.

CIOR consists of more than 800,000 reserve officers from North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries which meet regularly to discuss international reserve affairs, their effect on NATO and national defenses and other concerns of NATO reserve forces.

The next full CIOR Congress will be held in the National Capital, concurrently with the competition.

The tax-man offers special booklet to 'Desert Stormers'

Reservists with wartime service in the Gulf may be interest in having a copy of an Internal Revenue Service pamphlet aimed at assisting in filing this year's federal income tax in light of Gulf service.

Known as IRS Publication 945 "Tax Information for those Affected by Desert Storm" should be available at larger IRS assistance centers or may be ordered by calling (800) 829-3676

Limited procurement: to be issued only once

Army accepts Kuwait Liberation Medal for wear by certain soldiers

Washington, D.C. — The Department of Army has authorized award of the Kuwait Liberation Medal to soldiers who served in the designated war zone in **Operation Desert Storm** between Jan. 17 and Feb. 28, 1991.

As defined, the war zone includes Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, and a portion of the Arabian Sea.

To be eligible, a soldier must have been:

— attached to or regularly serving for one or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore operations;

— attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations;

— actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights supporting military operations; or

— serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days during the specified period under any of the above criteria.

The ribbon of the Saudi-issued *Kuwait Liberation Medal* set

The 30-day limit may be waived for individuals who participated in actual combat operations.

Eligible Reservists assigned to units will be issued the medal through their units. Former reserve soldiers who served in the war zone during the designated period may request the medal from the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center.

Written requests should be forwarded to: U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center, 9700 Page Blvd., ATTN: DARP-PAX, St. Louis, MO 63132-520.

'Stormers' may get to keep DBDU

Washington, D.C. — Active Guard Reserve officer and enlisted Desert Storm returnees and other members of the reserve components are currently authorized to retain one Desert Battle Dress Uniform pending a Congressional decision to amend Title 10, of the U.S. Code.

The amendment would authorize the service secretary concerned to issue a uniform gratuitously to eligible soldiers. If the AGR soldier separates from the Army prior to Congressional approval, the DBDU must be returned, however.

Army Secretariat staffing of the proposal is complete and the proposal was also staffed within the Department of Defense, the other military services and the Office of Management and Budget prior to its submission to Congress.

The decision will be reported in an upcoming issue of **ARMY RESERVE Magazine.**

ARPERCEN recognizes difficulty

Official file photos must now be in color

Washington, D.C. — Effective on October 1 of last year, official photographs submitted to update personnel files for any selection of promotion board convening after February 1 of this year are to be in color.

Implementation of AR 640-30 "Photographs for Military Personnel Files" and a subsequent message to the field allowing the deferred date (DA message 281015ZAUG91), direct that military photographic facilities will no longer take the traditional black and white, 4-inch by 10-inch photo (the one taken in full Class-A uniform with a personal data plate on the floor in front of the soldier's right toe).

Personnel managers at ARPERCEN recognize that many Reservists, especially those living far from military facilities, frequently have been unable to fully comply with even the old standard. They assure that selection and promotion boards are advised of the situation and that the boards tend to be lenient in their interpretation of the official photo requirement.

ARPERCEN personnel managers strongly recommend, however, that soldiers make every attempt to come as close to the standard as possible and, above all, not to ignore the very real and valid need for a current photograph of some description to be present in the personnel files.

The personal data required should be written on the back of the non-standard photo and must include full name, SSAN, date of photo, and current rank and MOS.

Soldiers should also remember to write current height (in inches) and weight on the back of the photo and then, sign it. These last two items apply even if you've been able to get a "real" official photo taken.

DoD gives up on collecting Gulf overpayments

Washington, D.C. — Some 200,000 Persian Gulf veterans, who left active duty owing the government money, have received at least a partial reprieve from the Department of Defense.

In a Christmas Eve announcement, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said debts of up to $2,500 would be waived for people who were overpaid by the government during **Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.**

The waivers are specifically aimed at Reservists and guardsmen who since have been released from active duty, and for former active-duty personnel now out of the military.

Officials were still weighing whether to waive debts for some 86,000 service personnel who still are on active duty.

The debts that will not have to be paid back average about $400 per soldier.

In addition to forgiving the debt Cheney said, service personnel who already have reimbursed the government for overpayments will have that money, along with any interest and penalty payments, returned.

Congress had ordered DoD to stop charging interest, penalties and administrative fees on debts caused by pay and benefit overpayments. The lawmakers also raised the amount of debt DoD could forgive to $2,500 — up $2,000 over traditional levels.

Lodging Success Center aims to save $$$

Coming to Washington on orders? Be sure to call ahead

Washington, D.C. — A new program kicked off here on the first of the year aimed at saving money for Army Reserve soldiers and DA civilians who are on temporary duty, permanent change of station or leave status in the National Capital Region.

The Military District of Washington has established the Lodging Success Center which negotiates agreements with highly-rated hotels in the capital region.

Participating hotels are easily accessible from airports and frequently visited duty stations like the Pentagon, PERSCOM, etc., using Metro rail or shuttle bus service. Rates are about 30 percent below the standard government rate.

TDY travelers must call the center on its 24-hour toll-free line, (800) 821-6559 or DSN 226-2039, before making lodging reservations. Travel orders will include this requirement.

The center can make reservations at the negotiated, reduced rate and will accumulate data to improve the program. Travelers will continue to make transportation arrangements through commercial travel offices. Reimbursement for lodging expenses will continue to be computed under the Lodging-Plus System using the appropriate Joint Travel Regulation.

The Lodging Success Program will benefit travelers, as well as the Army, by making funds available for higher priority requirements and, according to official sources.

DoD goes to outside agency to provide some family services

Washington, D.C. — Department of Defense has announced the awarding of a $3-million grant to Boys' & Girls' Clubs of America to provide after-school programs for the children of Desert Storm personnel.

Through this unique partnership, Boys' & Girls' Clubs of America will reach out to over 20,000 dependent youth in 110 communities impacted by Desert Storm deployments. In addition, the national youth-development organization will provide training to enhance already existing on-base youth programs for the children of military personnel.

The grant represents the first time DoD has ever awarded funding to an outside agency to provide services to the youth of military personnel.

"The Persian Gulf Conflict caused a serious disruption in the lives of the children of active duty, reserve and national guard personnel," said Jeremiah Milbank, Chairman of Boys' & Girls' Clubs of America.

"On-base youth centers ... lost many of their leaders and almost all of their volunteers. In addition, children of reserve and national guard units are removed [geographically] from even the basic support and services offered by a base. The Boys' & Girls' Clubs are uniquely qualified to provide structured programs and professional adult guidance to these children on a daily basis," he concluded.

Boys' & Girls' Clubs of America was selected to deliver these crucial services because the children of Desert Storm personnel have been faced with many difficult circumstances — absentee parents, personal anxiety, family stress and fear of the unknown. For more than 130 years, these clubs have effectively worked with children facing similar obstacles and challenges.

Additionally, there are currently more than 1,200 professionally-staffed club facilities in communities across the country, including most of those seriously affected by Desert Storm deployments.

Of greatest concern to DoD in determining the awardee was the impact of the conflict on reserve and guard family members. Whereas the children of active-duty personnel are more likely to be better conditioned to having one or both parents away for extended periods and often under perilous conditions, the recent conflict has been an especially traumatic experience for reserve component families.

Officials say this outreach effort will help provide some of the stability and guidance that these children have lacked for the past year.

"We are proud to have been selected for this important assignment," said Milbank. "Just as the Armed Forces answered the call of duty when it came, we too are prepared to respond to a critical need by providing services to the children of our servicemen and women."

Some 450 Boys' & Girls' Club units across the country will actively recruit families of military personnel, using public service announcements, newspaper articles, letters to USAR unit headquarters, and open house events. While normal annual dues for club members are kept very low to remain affordable to all youngsters, military dependents will be able to join their local club free-of-charge.

Locations of Boys' and Girls' Clubs offering new programs for children of Gulf veterans

Washington, D.C. — The Department of Defense has designated the following cities as target sites for Boys' & Girls' Clubs of America's Outreach Program to assist the families of Desert Storm.

Alabama - Anniston, Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery
Alaska - Anchorage
Arkansas - Little Rock
Arizona - Phoenix, Tucson
California - Alameda, Chula Vista, Costa Mesa, Fresno, Los Angeles, National City, Oakland, Oceanside, San Diego, San Pedro, Tustin, Vista
Colorado - Colorado Springs, Denver
Connecticut - Hartford, New Haven
Delaware - Dover
District of Columbia
Florida - Fort Walton Beach, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa
Georgia - Atlanta, Macon, Rome
Hawaii - Pearl Harbor
Iowa - Des Moines, Waterloo
Illinois - Chicago, Springfield
Indiana - Bloomington, Gary, Indianapolis
Kansas - Topeka, Wichita
Kentucky - Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville
Louisiana - New Orleans, Shreveport
Massachusetts - Boston, Chicopee, Worcester
Maryland - Baltimore
Michigan - Detroit, Lansing
Minnesota - Duluth, Minneapolis
Missouri - Kansas City, Springfield, St. Louis
Mississippi - Biloxi, Meridian
Nebraska - Omaha
Nevada - Las Vegas
New Hampshire - Concord, Manchester
New Jersey - Trenton
New Mexico - Albuquerque, Las Cruces
New York - Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse
North Carolina - Charlotte, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Raleigh Wilmington
Ohio - Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Youngstown
Oregon - Portland
Oklahoma - Oklahoma City, Tulsa
Pennsylvania - Philadelphia, Pittsburgh
Puerto Rico - San Juan
Rhode Island - Pawtucket, Providence
South Carolina - Charleston, Columbia
Tennessee - Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis
Virginia - Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond
Vermont - Burlington
Texas - Abilene, Austin, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Killeen, San Antonio
Utah - Salt Lake City
Washington - Tacoma
Wisconsin - Green Bay, Milwaukee

Soldiers, commanders urged to beware of impact on employer

Supreme Court decision supports reserve training

by Col. Nick Dawson

Washington, D.C. — A Dec. 16, 1991, decision by the nation's highest court has greatly strengthened the rights of reserve component members who perform training and certain types of National Guard duty.

In reversing a decision by a lower court, the U.S. Supreme Court held that there is no limit as to the duration and frequency of those duties protected by section 2024(d) of the Veterans' Reemployment Rights Statute (Title 38 U.S. Code.).

The case involved William King, an Alabama National Guard member who, in 1987, was selected to serve a three-year tour of AGR duty as the state's command sergeant major. Section 2024(f) of the VRR law prescribes that certain types of National Guard duty, including AGR tours such as King's, are protected under section 2024(d) of the statute that also provides protections for Guard and Reserve members performing active or inactive duty for training.

Upon learning of his selection for the AGR tour, King requested the necessary time off from his civilian employer, stating that he intended to return to work at the end of the full-time duty period.

The employer, St. Vincent's Hospital, refused to grant him the time off, asserting that three years was too long a period to keep King's position available for him.

The employer's position was upheld in district court and subsequently by U.S. Court of Appeal for the Eleventh Circuit. Both courts found that, due to the length of King's tour, it was unreasonable to compel the hospital to restore him. The Supreme Court agreed to hear the case in order to resolve differences between several circuit courts concerning whether such a test of "reasonableness" should be applied to reserve duty protected by section 2024(d) of the VRR law.

In a unanimous decision, written by Justice David Souter, the high court overturned the Eleventh Circuit Court. The justices rejected the employer's argument that section 2024(d) was intended to protect only short periods of training duty like drill weekends, annual training and short school tours. In finding for King, the court noted that Congress placed specific limits on other types of protected duty, such as active component enlistments (4 to 5 years) and non-training reserve active duty (generally 4 years).

Given those precedents, it follows that, had Congress intended there be a limit on the amount of duty to be protected by 2024(d), that limit would have been specified.

"It is important that Reservists not read more into the King Case than what is there."

Since the statute is silent as to any limitation (does not address a limitation), the court reasoned that there is none.

This decision validates the position that the Department of Labor already held on this issue: there is no limit as to the duration or frequency of duty which is protected by section 2024(d).

However, there have already been several articles published on the King decision which have failed to stress the limiting facts: the decision applies only to active and inactive training performed by Reservists and Guardsmen and certain types of Title 32 duty performed by National Guard members.

It is important that Reservists not read more into the King case than what is there. The current VRR law is very complex and easily misunderstood. Prior to making decisions concerning military duty tour, make sure your job rights will be protected. Contact the ombudsmen at the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve at (800) 336-4590 or the nearest Veterans' Employment Training Service office of the U.S. Department

see 'Decision' on next page

Three out of four skeptics agree...

...it's best to be sure you include your boss in your training plans

More belt-tightening for Army weight standards

Washington, D.C. — The Army has tightened its belt, making the weight control program stricter.

The three major changes to the program are:

— Deny enrollment to soldiers not in compliance with the body-fat standard who report to any professional military school;

— Initiate a mandatory bar to reenlistment or separation processing for any soldier (without a related medical problem) who does not make satisfactory progress in the weight program after six months, and

— Start mandatory separation processing for soldiers who regress within 12 months after removal from the program, when no medical disease underlies the weight condition.

The program changes will help ensure only the best soldiers are retained, Army personnel officials said.

Decision

continued from previous page

of Labor for VRR guidance.

While the decision in the King case is certainly good news, there is a potential down side, albeit a very minor one. It will now be more important than ever for commanders and other authorities who approve orders or extensions of orders to ensure that only training necessary to maintain unit effectiveness or meet individual military skill requirements are approved. When scheduling individuals to perform additional training and a choice is available, supervisors should choose individuals whose duty will have the least adverse impact on their employers. According to NCESGR and DOL officials, this will help to maintain the voluntary support of the nation's employers for Reservists which is so important to recruiting and retention in today's Army Reserve.

(Col. Dawson, an Air Force Reservist, is the National Ombudsman for NCESGR in Arlington, Va.)

...he's no Iraqi EPW

ARMY RESERVE Magazine received dozens of letters from readers concerned about the photograph we used in our last issue to support a feature story on Enemy Prisoner of War handling during Operation Desert Storm. The photo, reprinted here, originally was erroneously captioned and depicted the individual as "an Iraqi EPW".

Thanks to all those Reservists who were there and knew better. The man standing by the 401st's sign is Khalid Barrak Mansour Majid Al-Ajmi of Fintas, Kuwait. He had fled Kuwait as the Iraqis occupied the country and had volunteered to act as the camp interpreter and to live at the camp.

No EPW was ever issued a U.S. uniform during their internment nor were they ever allowed "the run of the camp" in contravention of the guidance in force. From all the letters received, the EPW handling effort was a credit to everyone involved and it was done "by the book".

Khalid Barrak Monsour: Kuwaiti translator for U.S. military police at the 401st EPW Camp.

The path from which we get material (particularly in this case) is frequently a long one and material passes through many hands before arriving on a desk which has a limited view of what really happened in any given circumstance. Murphy's Law rules.

To Mr. Mansour and all the MP's who did so well, our apologies for any embarrassment caused. Any slight was purely unintentional. We'll try and run some of the letters received in upcoming issues.

Necessary to have drawn imminent danger pay

Gulf vets entitled to certain tax breaks

by MSgt. Linda Lee

Washington, D.C. — Some federal tax benefits are available to service members who served during **Operations Desert Storm and Provide Comfort.**

The benefits apply only for service in the gulf area after Jan. 17, 1991, when it was declared a combat zone. Still designated a combat zone, those stationed there will continue to receive the tax benefits until the area is redesignated.

Individuals who did not serve in the combat zone but received hazardous duty pay or imminent danger pay in support of the gulf war also qualify for the tax breaks.

The combat zone consists of Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and the Gulfs of Aden and Oman. Part of the Arabian Sea is also included.

The major federal tax benefit, said Defense Finance and Accounting Service officials, is the amount of income subject to taxation. For enlisted personnel and warrant officers, all pays are tax-exempt for the period served in the combat zone. Only the first $500 each month in the combat zone is tax-free for commissioned officers.

Finance officials said one day's duty in the combat zone or in direct support of the operation qualifies the entire month's pay for tax exemption. The tax break ends as soon as the individual leaves the combat zone. Following departure from the combat zone, a service member has at least 180 days to

see 'Taxes' on next page

New mail system changes many APO numbers

Washington, D.C. — The switch-over to new postal mailing codes, unit numbers and in some instances, new Army/Fleet Post Office numbers continues, but not without a few problems.

At many stateside locations, information on the new system was not available for the July 15, 1991, worldwide changeover, said Air Force Maj. Mark Rader, Military Postal Service Agency spokesman. As a result, some businesses and post offices initially rejected mail with the new addresses. Rader said his agency and the postal service are working together to solve these problems as they surface.

Due to troop returns from the Persian Gulf and the fluid drawdown situation in Europe, officials decided to postpone the switch to the new address system until Oct. 1 1991. With those factors now stabilized, the new system is now moving forward.

The new postal system was developed to standardize overseas military mail. City names such as New York and San Francisco have been replaced by a two-letter code in the last line of the address. Rader said APOs and FPOs in Europe and Africa, which used New York, now use the code AE. The code for the Pacific area, formerly San Francisco or Seattle, is AP; Central and South America, which was Miami, now use AA. One common mistake postal officials are finding is that senders merge "APO" or "FPO" with the two-letter code and do not leave a space in between. A correct APO address line for a mythical Europe-based unit formerly using an "APO New York 09822 address would now be "APO AE 09822."

Rader said the space allows the Postal Service's automated equipment to read the destination correctly. When the automated equipment is not able to handle the address, he explained, the envelope ends up in a stack that has to be physically sorted, and this adds to the delivery time.

The accompanying APO/FPO ZIP-code conversion chart may be copied as a handy reference for anyone making overseas mailings.

Europe and Africa

Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
09002	09618	09193	09465	09538	09826	09526	09834	09679	09833	98286	98407	98614	98516	98775	98375
09011	09701	09194	09466	09551	09267	09527	09835	09690	09843	98287	98552	98619	98517	98776	98377
09017	09802	09198	09467	09552	09268	09528	09965	09691	09810	98293	98526	98630	98540	98777	98505
09119	09611	09210	09468	09553	09269	09530	09836	09692	09207	98301	98295	98637	98539	98778	98362
09123	09704	09219	09717	09554	09270	09533	09812	09693	09844	98302	98203	98650	98450	98780	98697
										98305	98558				
09030	09815	09221	09630	09555	09272	09537	09822	09695	09214	98311	98411	98651	98451	98781	98381
09038	09811	09223	09840	09558	09273	09539	09844	09696	09222	98324	98216	98652	98452	98782	98382
09040	09816	09224	09823	09559	09274	09540	09845	09697	09811	98327	98541	98654	98454	98783	98321
09043	09732	09232	09810	09560	09275	09542	09837	09701	09225	98331	98176	98655	98521	98791	98506
09048	09410	09236	09468	09578	09494	09553	09421	09702	09226	98334	98542	98656	98445	98798	98507
														98798	98613
09049	09447	09238	09470	09579	09839	09554	09621	09710	09228	98335	98207	98658	98456	98799	98698
09051	09817	09240	09805	09580	09827	09555	09625	09711	09233	98344	98178	98659	98522		
09055	09705	09243	09471	09401	09847	09569	09727	09712	09234	98346	98546	98660	98550		
09075	09448	09243	09472	09403	09014	09571	09728	09742	09235	98351	98543	98685	98464		
09083	09459	09253	09841	09408	09720	09572	09729	09743	09237	98356	98520	98690	98531		
09084	09706	09254	09822	09407	09841	09597	09730	09751	09239	98358	98254	98691	98598		
09085	09707	09255	09842	09411	09844	09598	09731	09755	09497	98361	98330	98692	98599		
09088	09708	09256	09845	09451	09865	09607	09495	09757	09242	98386	98268	98699	98534		
09117	09818	09257	09823	09452	09671	09611	09187	09794	09824	98389	98548	98704	98509		
09118	09819	09262	09843	09453	09628	09614	09812	09801	09244	98371	98201	98713	98513		
09120	09450	09263	09841	09454	09672	09615	09806	09807	09248	98397	98297	98723	98510		
09121	09709	09264	09718	09455	09860	09616	09808	09960	09249	98404	98549	98733	98508		
09125	09456	09265	09842	09457	09896	09633	09192	09962	09721	98405	98551	98736	98512		
09127	09458	09266	09846	09458	09157	09634	09196	09970	09722	98455	98267	98760	98347		
09129	09461	09269	09824	09509	09498	09659	09496	09972	09251	98460	98269	98761	98348		
09133	09809	09291	09846	09510	09499	09662	09828	Pacific		98461	98281	98762	98349		
09145	09713	09292	09719	09511	09415	09664	09723	Old	New	98483	98283	98763	98314		
09148	09814	09293	09801	09514	09416	09666	09202	96209	96554	98488	98294	98764	98310		
09150	09462	09294	09825	09515	09422	09667	09724	96210	96318	98501	98518	98765	98350		
09151	09463	09298	09805	09516	09418	09668	09829	96211	96553	98502	98539	98766	98322		
09152	09804	09305	09800	09518	09419	09669	09205	96230	96364	98503	98337	98767	98306		
09153	09714	09309	09860	09519	09420	09671	09809	96235	96365	98504	98338	98768	98313		
09155	09813	09321	09261	09520	09626	09672	09830	96239	96366						
09159	09715	09322	09262	09521	09619	09673	09725	96244	96323	98519	98319	98769	98289		
09161	09866	09325	09263	09522	09639	09674	09839	96248	96374	98524	98257	98770	98370		
09168	09629	09326	09264	09523	09627	09675	09831	96270	96325	98528	98440	98772	98372		
09170	09716	09330	09265	09524	09630	09677	09832	96274	96469	98570	98278	98773	98373		
09179	09464	09333	09266	09525	09847	09678	09726	96277	96447	98571	98272	98774	98379		

USAR nurse named top junior officer

Washington, D.C.— Capt. Mauhee W. Edmondson, an Elizabethtown, Ky., nursing professor and an Army Reserve nurse, has been named Army Reserve Outstanding Junior Officer of the Year by the Reserve Officers Association.

Edmondson is special projects officer and training officer for the 5010th U.S. Army Hospital located in Louisville, Ky. Her civilian career is as an assistant professor of nursing at Elizabethtown Community College, and is a nurse at nearby Hardin Memorial Hospital. She received a direct commission in the Army Nurse Corps in 1984.

Taxes

continued from previous page

handle several tax matters, said finance officials. These include buying a house to postpone paying tax on the sale of a previous house, filing federal tax returns and paying any federal taxes owed. Interest on tax refunds is paid from April 15, said Navy Cmdr. Patrick Kusiak, a DoD tax expert.

According to Kusiak, federal taxes owed by a service member who died as a result of the gulf war are forgiven for the year of death. Any federal taxes owed from the previous year are also absolved.

Under certain circumstances, a service member hospitalized because of injury or illness directly related to the gulf war can qualify for the tax break through the month of release from the hospital.

DoD finance officials stress, however, these tax breaks apply to federal taxes only. For state and local tax information, soldiers are urged to check with the appropriate agency.

Unit tax advisers and legal offices can provide assistance on federal tax returns affected by the gulf war.

Help is also available at local IRS centers or by calling toll free 800-829-1040. Reservists who may still be stationed overseas may write to: Internal Revenue Service, Assistant Commissioner (International) ATTN: IN:C:TPS, 950 L'Enfant Plaza South, SW Washington, DC 20024.

Snapshots of troubled partings...

All around the country a little more than a year ago, Reservists and their families could be found at their units, listening to briefings and preparing to move out ... to somewhere. These photos were taken at such a meeting in Seattle, Wash., as the 50th General Hospital there began its move. Above, Capt. Merillee Jacobs and her husband, Chris Lovegren, listen intently to the briefer. Above, right, Lt. Col. James Brown and his wife, Jenny, are each lost in their own thoughts. Bittersweet, final encounters, like that of 2nd Lt. Joan Goebel and her family's in a steady rain, took place again and again around the United States.

(Photos by Maj. Leo Manzano)

... getting underway, hearing from home and ...

by MSgt. Ronald Spooner

McGuire AFB, N.J. — It was January 19, 1991. A storm had started in the Saudi desert.

The thunder of the aircraft, the rain of missiles and bombs, and now the first "flash" of lightning from the 78th Division (Tng). Its 920th Transportation company was shipping out to war.

All night they moved from the barracks at Ft. Dix to the passenger terminal at McGuire to have their bags weighed with all their personal equipment and their weapons.

Then the "hurry up and wait" began.

Cots were provided for those who could nap, or those who could only lie there and think.

Spec. Louise Pinion from Edison, listened to a tape on her head phones. "All my tapes are packed," she said. "I just have this one to listen to." So much for planning.

A map of Saudi Arabia was on the wall. Sgt. Eliud Medina pointed to a mountain range he hoped to see. The name of the mountain range looked like "Medina". He said something about them being his mountains. Everyone laughed. It's good to laugh sometimes. Food was set out for the troops. Sandwiches, fruit, chips and assorted goodies along with coffee and fruit drinks were available all night.

1st. Lt. Delia Ware was selecting a box of raisins. I suggested the salted peanuts, since she could use the salt, and there weren't going to be any honey almonds on this flight.

"What! No honey almonds!" she exclaimed as she began stuffing her pockets with peanuts. More laughter. Easier to laugh than to cry.

How hungry are you, I asked Spec. Carlos Labrador. You're going to burst with all those ham sandwiches in you. He said someone told him he wouldn't get any kind of pork for a while, and was stocking up.

The nervous humor went on all night and the next day as flight after flight took the unit to the Middle East. The humor was, as I suspected, skin deep. Tension and feelings of apprehension were in the air like electricity.

Many Reservists, like members from the 412th Engineer Gp., Vicksburg, Miss., during an earlier exercise (above) deployed to forward areas aboard Air Force C-141s. Many units received variation on the 'World's Largest Card" theme from support groups back home. At left, a soldier chuckles at one generated by the 108th Div. (TNG), Charlotte, N.C.

SFC Sharon Brown, sitting on a cot told me she was only worried about one thing. Her 14-year-old son's classmates were upset about his mother going to war. She wanted to write a letter as soon as she arrives in Saudi, to assure them that she was OK.

Phone calls were being made to loved ones. Obviously, very difficult phone calls.

Sgt. Dawn Murphy of Hazlet, N.J., asked me to give someone a message for her. It seemed that both she and I knew the same fellow, she from her neighborhood and I from the local volunteer fire company. I saw that fire fighter late that same night at a house fire. I gave him the message. "Just tell him where I went, and what I'm doing," she had asked. I did, and he was at first frozen in space at the thought. Then he said, "God Bless her." Message delivered.

The company commander of the 920th, Capt. Bruce Martin from Keansburg, N.J., stood at the door that led to the awaiting aircraft. His words ... "God speed the 920th!" Then, "920th ... let's go!"

His troops followed him cheering and grunting, as soldiers do. Waving, slapping "high fives", pumping themselves up for the flight to war. As the groups went through the door in web gear, helmeted, rifle slung, their spirits picked up. They seemed more motivated now, eager to get on with it. They waved and shouted, shook every hand that was offered to them. Good soldiers shipping out, with high morale and smiles all around.

Between taking photos of the departing line, I stuck out my hand to Murphy. She gripped it so tightly, I almost cried. I thought of her that night when I gave the message to her friend. "Just tell him where I went, and what I'm doing." she had said. Just that simple.

(Top) The band from the 85th Div. (TNG) helped lead one of the earliest and largest celebrations in the country held in Chicago. (Photo by Jim Shell) **Spec. Francesca Angeles is met at McChord AFB, near Tacoma, Wash., by her mom, Toni Gonzales (left) and grandma, Nora Espanol (facing camera), and 22 other family members** (Photo by Lt. Col. John Haberle) **Family members of the 915th Transportation Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, met in Omaha, Nebr., to hold a "Gulf Support Coalition Rally" during the unit's absence.** (Photo provided by Susan McCormack) **When the 410th Evacuation Hospital touched down in Topeka, Kansas, (above) Capt. John Bryan was met by a happy wife and his two youngest supporters.** (Photo by Capt. Kathy Davison) **SSgt. Catherine Cappel, 407th Civil Affairs Co., Ft. Snelling, Minn., gets the greatest award of all—the 'Little- Kids- Hug- With- Oak-Leaf-Cluster".** (Photo by Terry R. Bluml)

STORIES FROM THE STORM

"Instant hospitals" flourish in the desert

Boston medics provide 'echelons-above-corps' support

by Ro Chamberlin

Boston, Mass. — In just 17 days, the 803rd Medical Group of Boston, Mass., was alerted, mobilized at Ft. Devens, and deployed from Westover AFB, aboard an Air Force C-5B Galaxy to Saudi Arabia.

Once on the sand, the unit received the mission to establish a medical treatment, evacuation and regulating hub on a northern Saudi Arabian military training base, located south of Hafar al Batin.

"We were excited. We had spent our whole Army career training for this. Now we had the chance to use knowledge and skills developed over years of training...this was the opportunity of a lifetime," said Col. Richard H. Kennedy, the group commander.

Assigned to the 3rd Medical Command (MEDCOM) of the Third U.S. Army (the Army element of Central Command), the 803rd was tasked to provide "echelons-above-corps" medical support to the U.S. VII and XVIII Corps which would soon deploy along the Saudi-Iraqi border north of Hafar al Batin. Army medical groups provide command, control and administrative supervision of assigned or attached medical units and the 803rd was assigned 11 units to accomplish patient evacuation by air and ground from forward corps hospitals to rear-area hospitals; patient treatment and hospitalization and medical regulation of patients from forward hospitals to hospitals located in the rear or in Germany. In addition, the 803rd was tasked with medical support to soldiers located near their hospitals as well as medical support of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and displaced civilians.

An aerial look at an "instant hospital" complex. This one belonged to the 410th Evac. Hospital from Topeka, Kansas. For scale, there is a 1.1 mile running track built inside the berm-line.

(Photo by Capt. Kathy Davison)

After spending 10 days at *Cement City*, an intermediate staging area near the Saudi port of Dammam, the 803rd convoyed the 300 miles to Log Base Bravo, the Army's forward logistical center for **Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.**

"It seemed like we travelled forever on Tapline Road. We were truly in the middle of nowhere. Then we came to a military city with architecture that was right out of the *Arabian Nights*," said SFC Leo Dorrington, preventive medicine NCO.

The group set up operations on a desolate Saudi Arabian military post and immediately began to build a medical treatment and evacuation complex that would support two Army corps. Less than 15 days were available to move forward the subordinate units with assorted equipment and nearly 1,500 medical and support personnel.

The medical professionals oversaw the movement of two complete Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) hospitals, UH-1 air ambulances, HMMWV ambulances, German decontamination trucks and critical surgical equipment, from ports of entry at Dammam to Log Base Bravo, according to Maj. Daniel L. MacIntyre, 803rd logistics and transportation officer.

As VII Corps was moving in from Germany, the 803rd was building its medical complex. One by one the units arrived, erected tents in the Saudi sand, and worked tirelessly to become operational before the start of the war.

Three, 400-bed, reserve component, evacuation hospitals were prepared to receive casualties from the front. Four hundred members of the 251st Evacuation Hospital, Columbia, S.C. jointly managed a Saudi Ministry of Defense and Aviation hospital with host-nation personnel. They were augmented by surgical teams with specialties in head and neck surgery from the 181st Medical Det., Denver, Colo., neurosurgery from the 904th Medical Det., Columbia, Mo., and orthopedic surgery from the 395th Medical Det., Uniondale, N.Y.

A burn team from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, a medical lab, the 424th

see 'Hospitals' on next page

Both patients and medical staff wore protective gear during SCUD attack warnings throughout the theatre.

(Photo by Capt. Kathy Davison)

USAR postal units get first 'air mail' to the Cav

by 2nd Lt. John R. Heil

Log Base Echo, Saudi Arabia— January 13, 1991, was a cold, wet, and windy day in Northeastern Saudi Arabia. But it turned out to be one of the 2nd Armored Calvary Regiment's better ones.

On that Sunday, they were positioned at Log Base Echo, approximately 32 miles south of the Iraqi Border. It had been quite a while since any of the troopers had received mail, particularly since ground transportation priority for the VII Corps went to food, ammunition and water.

The postal unit nearest the cav was the 341st AG Co. (DS Postal), formerly of Athens, Ga., and during peacetime, part of the 81st ARCOM. Located along with the 115th Postal Co., an active duty unit out of Germany, the 341st was responsible for receiving, sorting, and shipping mail from entry points to VII Corps soldiers.

Word came down from the 2nd ACR that the troopers were restless and wanted news from home. Since ground transportation was not available, air transport seemed to be the way to go. 1st Lt. Charles Knapp, of the 7th Personnel Group, finally was able to make successful coordination for air transportation with the 11th Aviation Brigade and soon thereafter, from out of the gray horizon and above the berm, appeared two CH-47 Chinook helicopters to lift out the mail.

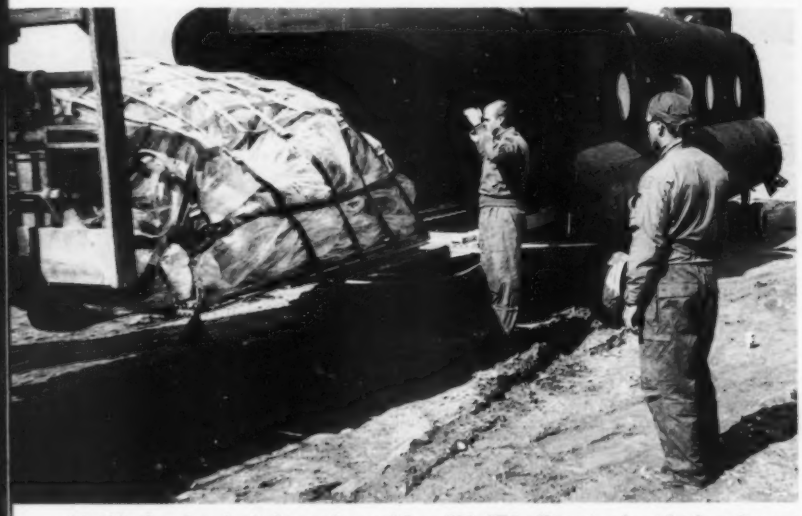
One postal team had been put together to handle loading the "Hooks" while another prepared a landing zone outside the berm. Green smoke and dust filled the sky as the Chinooks approached the landing zone. Once down, two tractor trailers full of mail approached the aircraft, while Spec. Timothy Chester carefully maneuvered a 10,000-pound forklift to lift the palletized mail and help load the aircraft.

It seemed an easy enough task, but much to the postal crew's dismay, the pallets were too wide to fit into the Chinooks' cargo bays.

Quickly, the pallets were placed on the ground and the cargo nets released so the 341st's crew could begin to hand-load the two helicopters. The aircrew was eager to help and soon both Chinooks were filled to the top with about 4,000 pounds of mail each.

As the flight lifted out for Log Base Echo, a sense of pride hit the postal crew. The importance of this mission and of personal safety in a combat zone became clear as two M60 machine-gunners appeared at the forward doors of the "Hooks".

It was a great day for those cavalrymen. Their morale was lifted sky-high on an otherwise cold and gloomy day by a bit of contact with the folks back home and a team effort to move the mail forward. The effort was to become the first helicopter airmail operation of any quantity during **Operations Desert Shield and Storm.**



Mail being loaded aboard a waiting CH-47 helicopter just before it was discovered that the pallets would not fit inside the medium-lift bird.

Hospitals

continued from preceding page

Medical Det., from Chicago, Ill., and a dental detachment, the 123rd from Germany also operated in the MODA hospital.

The 114th Evacuation Hospital, San Antonio, Texas and the 350th Evacuation Hospital, Canton, Ohio established tent cities in the sand surrounding the MODA hospital with the DEPMEDS equipment they had shipped from the U.S. and Germany.

"Collocation [of the units] gave us a distinct clinical advantage for patient care by providing surgical and consultative back-up in the physician and nursing levels. Since all three evacuation hospitals were Army National Guard or Army Reserve, we had an exceptionally qualified clinical staff to include full professors from some of the most prestigious medical schools in the country," explained Maj. Philip P. Thomas, the 803rd's personnel officer.

Tasked to coordinate medical evacuation operations and to command and control small medical treatment units,

see 'Hospitals' on next page

STORIES FROM THE STORM

Chicago-based MP unit tackles job after job in the desert

By Sgt. Eileen M. McChrystal

A bit more than a year ago, the 822nd Military Police Co. trained in sub-zero temperatures at Ft. McCoy, Wisc., preparing for deployment in support of **Operation Desert Storm.**

With the windchill at minus-40, the 140 member Chicago Army Reserve unit boarded a plane for the Saudi Desert.

The unit's first stop was Khobar Towers, an abandoned Saudi apartment complex converted for use as a U.S. military barracks. The 822nd provided perimeter security for the billeting area, assuring the safety of U.S.troops there. Off time was spent sitting on the roof, basking in the sun, but a short distance into the desert a Patriot missile command center was visible — a grim reminder that we were at war.

Once veterans of the nightly SCUD alerts, troops would run to the roofs in hopes of a glimpse of the, thus far, ineffective enemy missile. Tragically, such confidence was shattered on February 26 when a one hit a barracks only a few miles away, killing 28 U.S. soldiers and leaving many more injured.

The next mission sent the unit's third platoon to an aviation maintenance point to provide perimeter security and access control of equipment and personnel there.

SSgt. Phil Roseman, who worked the site, recalls, "Our most interesting missions were crashed helicopter recovery missions. We would provide armed escorts for truck convoys to pick up crashed or battle damaged helicopters to be brought to the site."

On the first of March, as third platoon continued its duties at the maintenance site, the unit was split again as various members of the first and second platoons, where sent out of Khobar and into the desert to assist the 401st EPW Camp in processing, guarding and escorting enemy prisoners of war.

continued on next page

A major mission of the 882nd was providing armed escort for battle-damaged U.S. Black Hawk helicopters being evacuated.
(Photo by Sgt. Eileen McChrystal)

Hospitals

continued from previous page

the 108th Medical Bn., Chicago, Ill., took charge of assorted medical units including the 477th Medical Co., Duluth, Minn., a National Guard ground ambulance unit; the 947th Medical Co., Las Animas, Colo., a National Guard medical clearing company responsible for sick call, medical holding and advanced trauma life support and the 914th Medical Det., an active Army unit from Germany, responsible for sick call support. Also, the 75th Medical Det., Ft. Meade, Md., a ten-person active Army unit which provides sick call; the 812th Medical Co., New Orleans, La., a National Guard air ambulance unit with 12 UH-1 helicopters; the 343rd Medical Det., Hamilton Field, Calif., an Army Reserve air ambulance unit with six UH-1 helicopters and, finally, the 986th Medical Det., Sandston, Va., a National Guard air ambulance unit with six Hueys.

A medical workhorse for the 803rd, the 477th Medical Co. was responsible for 10,000 square miles of Saudi Arabia. "We transported over 2,400 sick, injured and wounded patients from Kuwait City, VII Corps hospitals and the EPW camp to the medical complex at Log Base Bravo," said MSgt. Roger R. Mortinsen.

To support the medical evacuation mission within the theater, a medical evacuation area named **Medical Base America**, was built at the local airfield. The 947th Medical Co. (Clearing), an Air Force 50-cot, Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facility, and a 200-bed, Aeromedical Staging Facility provided joint support for patient holding and evacuation to Europe and other rear-area hospitals. Over 4,000 patients were evacuated through Med Base America. They were brought in on Huey's, UH-60 Black Hawks, CH-47 Chinooks, and Air Force C-130s and flown out aboard

see 'Hospitals' on next page

continued from previous page

Prisoners had to be identified, separated by rank and religion, de-loused, clothed and examined by medical teams before being placed in temporary holding compounds. Once prisoners were completely processed, they were transported to permanent Saudi-run EPW camps while their release was negotiated by the Saudi government.

By the end of March, all prisoners sent through the 401st's camp had been processed and transported to the Saudi camps. The U.S. camp was closed.

The members of the 822nd who remained at Khobar Towers continued providing perimeter security and also took up law enforcement duties for U.S. troops stationed there.

The unit was reunited early in April, when it set up camp at the Saudi air base at King Khalid Military City, quickly labelled simply "KKMC". The mission now was to provide customs services for U.S. troops leaving Saudi Arabia.

Although temperatures had been mild up until now, 120 to 130 degree weather was waiting.

Spec. Kimberly Loeppky remembers the intense heat. "There was nowhere to go for relief. The tents were like ovens and even the shower water was scolding hot from sitting in the sun all day."

Anyone who thinks MPs don't have a sense of humor have never driven along Tapline Road and seen Motel 301's marquis. As the unit was preparing to depart, a "For Sale" sign replaced this one.
(Photo by Capt. Kathy Davison)

With temperatures rising and nights providing little relief, the soldiers found themselves on 12-hour shifts with 24 hours off to allow for sleep during the "cooler" night hours.

In hangars just off the flight line, departing soldiers were greeted by 822nd personnel and first briefed on U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Customs regulations. Each departing soldier then entered an "amnesty box" where anonymous disposal of any contraband in their possession could be accomplished before approaching a customs table to be searched.

"Our biggest concerns were explosives," said SSgt. Mike Gilberto, a shift supervisor at KKMC. "Soldiers would try to take home war trophies of munitions. Our job was to prevent such contraband from being taken to assure that every flight made it home safely."

As May drew to a close, so did the customs mission at KKMC. Although orders home would have been a delight, the unit found it a relief to be sent back to Khobar Towers, complete with the joys of running water, flushing toilets, indoor showers and best of all, air conditioning.

The 822nd spent the next three months providing customs operations for U.S. vehicles, troops and equipment throughout Saudi Arabia.

Hospitals

continued from previous page

Air Force C-141s outfitted for the role.

Small medical units like the ten-person, 75th Medical Det. are highly mobile and provided sick call support throughout Eastern Saudi Arabia. From November 1990, to August 1991, they supported, in turn, a logistics base on Tapline Road, the 301st EPW Camp, and the Ports of Dammam and Jubail during redeployment, Staff Sgt. Kenneth L. Fowlkes, detachment sergeant pointed out.

Another critical mission for the Bostonians was coordinating and controlling the movement of patients through various levels of medical care in the theater of operations.

1st Lt. Andy McDonald, medical regulating officer (MRO) of the 803rd said, "Once a patient received care at corps-level medical facilities like aide stations, Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals, Combat Support Hospitals or Evacuation Hospitals and no further care could be given at that level, we coordinated transportation and movement of those patients to the most appropriate medical facility, either in Saudi Arabia, or as far back as Germany."

With the hospitals operational, the next challenge was the train-up for the wartime mission. During the critical weeks, prior to the start of the ground war, the 803rd conducted two theater-level medical exercises, three hospital-level mass casualty exercises, a group-wide communications exercise, and a medical evacuation and regulating exercise. "These exercises allowed us to fine-tune the multitude of systems that were required to effectively regulate and evacuate patients from the corps' hospitals as well as allowed the hospitals to conduct extensive in-house training to establish and revise hospital operating procedures," noted Maj. James H. Parker, the unit's operations and intelligence officer.

Soldiers from the replacement depot served as "casualties" for the theater-level exercises. Parker pointed out that "This increased the realism and allowed the opportunity to demonstrate to those soldiers the quality of medical care available to them." Group members also provided combat life saver training for more than 600 replacements.

We were unable, for space reasons, to run any FORUM letters in the last issue. We have used as many as possible this time and will hold over those we were not able to place in this issue. Keep in mind that we try to use only those letters which address a subject we feel will be of importance to the reserve community at large. All letters we use must be signed. We will not be able to run your letter if you request we not print your name. We reserve the right to edit all submissions for clarity and conciseness.

SGLI benefits

I feel that **ARMY RESERVE Magazine** should cover Servicemen's Group Life Insurance benefits as they pertain to Reservists. I realize that you have covered this in the past, but there are still some questions which concern me and other Reservists.

First, when are we covered? I believe it's 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. A buddy of mine has indicated that as Reservists, we are only covered from 72 hours prior to reserve duty to 72 hours after (plus active duty time).

Also, under what conditions will SGLI pay? As a former casualty reporting specialist, I never saw a death case where SGLI insurance was not paid. Several of my friends believe that if a Reservist were to commit suicide, or go AWOL, SGLI will not be paid. One friend has insurance that will pay only if SGLI does not. If SGLI covers him in all instances, he is wasting his money investing in the second policy. By the same token, if SGLI covers us only a small fraction of the time, having it is a total waste of money and I need to save my eight dollars.

SSgt. Thomas E. Fisher
Sicklerville, N.J.

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance is term life insurance administered by the Veteran's Administration. Eligible drilling Reservists are automatically insured for the maximum amount, $50,000, unless they elect to reduce (in multiples of $10,000) or decline coverage completely. This full-time coverage includes soldiers in pay status and delayed entry program participants.

For most Reservists, full-time coverage will start with receipt orders to begin Initial Active Duty Training. Reservists who have full-time coverage at a change in duty status, normally have that coverage for 120 days after termination of premiums. Full-time coverage for drilling Reservists has been in effect since 1974.Non-drilling members (generally IRR or IMA soldiers) or those drilling in non-pay status can purchase "part-time" coverage at $3.50 for the $50,000 coverage. In most cases, paid reserve duty extending beyond 31 days will draw full-time coverage.

According to claims specialists at the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, SGLI proceeds are paid to the designated beneficiary(ies) in occurrences of death of the insured by suicide. This assumes coverage was in effect at the time of death. There is no suicide clause such as is found in most commercial life insurance policies.

If a soldier is AWOL for more than 31 consecutive days, SGLI coverage is terminated at the end of the 31st day. Likewise, when a soldier is under court-martial sentence, SGLI coverage is terminated at the end of the 31st day following imposition.

As always, there will be cases which do not fit this "standard" guidance: SGLI is a highly technical and complex subject. For more details, a look in AR 608-2-1 will help define specific circumstances. A call to the nearest military facility with an Adjutant General casualty office can also provide sound advice on SGLI options. Lastly, OSGLI in Newark, N.J. has an information line available Mondays through Fridays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern Time at (201) 802-7676.

By the way if, as you say, you are paying $8 each month, you are either an AGR soldier paying the correct premium amount or should only be paying $4 for coverage.]

Upside-down medal?

This letter pertains to the fourth issue of 1991 of the **ARMY RESERVE Magazine.**

The "Symbols of Excellence" on the back cover of the magazine contained an error. The Medal of Honor was depicted upside-down.

Lt. Col. Clifford Stilgenbauer
Fairview Park, Ohio

We recommend you hold onto that copy of the magazine; it may be a collector's item.

The copies we have here, and the way we approved it for press, show the ribbon just as it is supposed to be worn. The dead giveaway is the fact that the five-pointed, white stars on the blue field point skyward.

You may also want to check out DA PAM 672-6 ***Armed Forces Decorations and Awards*** *(1989), published by the Armed Forces Information Service.*

'Hugo' humanitarians

I am assigned to the USAR's 942nd Trans. Co. now, but during Hurricane Hugo in the fall of 1989, I was in a South Carolina Army National Guard unit.

My question is, did we [or did anyone else involved in the humanitarian effort that followed] get a unit citation or something for helping the police in the aftermath of Hugo?

It seems that all the hours and the area we policed should be worth something. No one seems to know or care.

Dennis Bannister
Goose Creek, S.C.

We really can't say much about a "unit citation", but we would doubt it. You may need to check with your former unit of assignment in the guard or with its South Carolina state headquarters in Columbia for any applicable "guard-specific" awards for which you may be eligible.

The Humanitarian Service Medal, however, is a different story, since it is not component-specific in nature. According to the UPDATE for AR 672-5-1, dated Nov.1, 1990, by-name listings

more 'Forum' on page 31

ARMY
RESERVE '91

ARMY RESERVE '91

During the past several years the Army Reserve has made great progress on many fronts toward the goals of improving readiness and managing resources. The events of the past year have clearly demonstrated the success of these efforts.

It was not all that long ago that Army Reservists watched with pride as they saw the changes taking place in Europe that led to decreasing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. They know that they played a major role in the strategy of deterrence which helped bring about the changes.

Now they have even more about which they can be proud. While the theater was different, the role of the Army Reserve was the same—to provide the Total Army with the support it needed for Operation Desert Storm.

Operation Desert Storm

The mission of the Army Reserve, as directed by the Congress, is "To provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the Armed Forces, in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires..." While this eventuality has been implicit in the service of every Army Reservist, it has been thirty years since they were called upon in such considerable numbers. Operation Desert Storm changed that.

This time more than 84,000 Army Reservists were called, drawing on every aspect of the Army Reserve force. Beginning on August 25, 1990, when the first unit was alerted, more than 650 units, with 60,000 members, were activated. Also, approximately 21,000 Individual Ready Reservists, hundreds of Individual Mobilization Augmentees, and several hundred retirees, both voluntary and involuntary, received active duty orders. Included with the units were the uniformed portions of their full-time support staffs, the Active Guard/Reservists and Military Technicians, who had a large role in making sure the units were ready to respond in the first place.

Army Reserve units quickly went to work providing valuable services to the all-out effort to move massive amounts of equipment and large numbers of people.

The 1185th Terminal Transportation Unit, of Lancaster, PA, for example, worked in several ports managing the loading of equipment for deploying combat units. They had been within a few days of beginning their annual training when they were diverted to the port of Savannah to load equipment for the Army's 24th Infantry Division, which was deploying to Saudi Arabia. After finishing at Savannah they moved on to other ports on the

east coast to continue their mission. Similarly, the 1181st TTU worked in several stateside ports and also went to the port of Antwerp to outload the Army's VII Corps, which deployed from Germany to Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, at Fort Huachuca, the 1190th Deployment Control Unit, of Baton Rouge, LA, helped plan unit movements and load equipment for an active duty signal brigade, an Army Reserve medium truck (petroleum) company, a National Guard transportation company and a bulk petroleum company. In both of these cases the Army Reserve units provided expertise that is either totally lacking or in very short supply in the active force.

More than 50 units or cells received stateside missions to support mobilization requirements. These included replacement battalions, U.S. Army Reserve garrisons, training groups, a training brigade, a reception station and a U.S. Army Reserve Forces School.

Deployment to Southwest Asia

Army Reserve medical units were especially in demand. Almost a quarter of the Army Reserve medical force was activated. They went as units and individuals to Saudi Arabia where they provided medical support to American forces before, during and after the conflict. They also worked in stateside and overseas Army hospitals, filling in for deployed active duty Army medical personnel. After the cease fire they treated Saudi, Kuwaiti and Iraqi military and civilians who where suffering from both the direct effects of the conflict and the after effects of unexploded munitions, disease and other hazards.

Army Reserve civil affairs units again proved the value of their unique skills. As early as the first part of December 1990 members of the 352nd Civil Affairs Command, headquartered in Riverdale, MD, began working with the Kuwaiti government to plan the rebuilding of Kuwait. They were among several civil affairs units that eventually deployed. Before returning to their home stations they provided civil affairs support to U.S. forces, continued their work with the Kuwaiti government and became heavily involved in refugee relief efforts.

In all, Army Reserve units contributed the following percentages of Total Army capabilities in the Persian Gulf area—civil affairs, 94 percent; enemy prisoner of war handling (military police), 89 percent; postal, 69 percent; petroleum handling, 65 percent; psychological operations, 63 percent; and water handling, 59 percent. Other units included chemical decontamination, transportation, military police, maintenance and engineer.

Another significant aspect of the mobilization was the successful activation of Individual Ready Reservists (IRR). This is the Army's largest body of trained replacements. President Bush's authorization on January 18, 1991, to increase the mobilization to 1,000,000 reservists allowed for the call-up of IRRs. The Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) notified more than 20,000 IRRs, most of whom had left active duty within the past few years. Of these, 16,000 were placed on active duty, providing a 130 percent fill of the requirement for replacements for trained soldiers.

Having seen how well the Army Reserve answered the call for its service, it would not be boasting to say that we have been on the right track for the past several years with our preparations for this very kind of situation. All the effort put into HIV testing, panographic X-rays, IRR screening and training, family support programs, issuing dependent ID

cards and other aspects of preparing for mobilization that fell outside the realm of directly mission-related training have paid off.

U.S. Army Reserve Command

While the Operation Desert Storm mobilization was a great success this time, we expect an even better performance the next time the Army Reserve is called upon. That is because, as of October 1, 1990, the Army Reserve began a course that will eventually lead to a better managed and trained force. That was the date on which the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) was established provisionally, with the Chief, Army Reserve, assuming additional roles as the commander of the Army Reserve Command and as the Forces Command deputy commanding general for reserve forces.

This new organization will give the Army Reserve Command command and control over all Army Reserve units in the continental United States, with the exception of those which report to the U.S. Army Special Operations Command. The new command will assume command and control of Army Reserve units on a phased basis beginning October 1, 1991. It will become fully operational on October 1, 1992.

The Chief, Army Reserve, also becomes responsible for managing the funds which pay for its full-time employees, for operations and maintenance and for the construction of Army Reserve facilities. This will greatly improve the management and control of funds and enhance accountability.

The command's primary focus will be to fix or overcome systemic problems for subordinate units in the areas of funding, manning, equipping, providing facilities and logistical support as well as force integration and information management.

The October 1, 1992, date for the USARC to be fully operational is based on the Army Chief of Staff's original memorandum establishing the command. At that time, it will either remain a major subordinate command of FORSCOM or will become a separate major Army command, based on the recommendation of an independent commission.

With this done, we will be in a much better position to manage our resources and to face the challenges of downsizing the force and reconfiguring it to meet the future needs of the Total Army.

Army Reserve Management

One of the major elements in managing the Army Reserve is the Army Reserve Personnel Center, in St. Louis, MO. ARPERCEN is a field operating agency of the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, that provides career management services for Army Reserve soldiers in support of mobilization through training, sustainment and retention. ARPERCEN commands and manages Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldiers and members of the Standby and Retired Reserve, as well as reserve retirees and retirees from the active Army and the Army National Guard. Also in St. Louis is the Full-Time Support Management Center, which manages the Army Reserve Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program. It is under the operational control of the Chief, Army Reserve.

ARPERCEN played a major role in Operation Desert Storm as the manager of IRR requirements, as the point of contact for volunteers, and as a source of information for reservists and their families about benefits and responsibilities under a mobilization.

The Army Reserve's ability to respond to the demands placed upon it reflect its value as part of the Total Army. We receive, by far, the smallest slice of the funding pie, 4.5 percent, compared to 9.8 percent for the Army National Guard and 85.7 percent for the active Army. And that is for a force comprising 32 percent of the Total Army's strength. With this we provide 44 percent of the Army's combat service support, 26 percent of its combat support and 8 percent of its combat forces.

The Army Reserve's Full Time Support (FTS) end strength is 7.7 percent of the force, by far the lowest

of any of the reserve components. This includes the Active Guard/Reserve members and the Military Technicians, who play such an important part in Army Reserve day-to-day operations. Because their contribution is so critical, the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, has assumed greater management control of both programs in order to make them as effective as they can be.

One area in which we have been particularly successful is improving pay services to reservists. As a result, the time lag between drill performance and receipt of pay has been shortened considerably and should be reduced even more after the implementation of the Joint Service Software-Reserve Component program in late 1991.

Modernization

The Army Reserve continues to change and improve to meet new standards, missions and challenges. Two programs which are driving many of the changes are the conversion of units to the Army of Excellence (AOE) model and the implementation of the "L" Series Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE). (TOEs are the documents that determine personnel and equipment authorizations for units.)

So far, many units have converted to the AOE model, and more are scheduled for the near future. However, funding constraints and, in some cases, the availability of qualified soldiers to fill the units have slowed the process. LTOE changes are affecting force structure across a wide range of units but will eventually result in a more capable organization. Added to this are projected force reductions, which will further add to an already turbulent Army Reserve force structure picture.

At the same time these changes have been taking place, we have seen a considerable improvement in readiness. Over the past five years Army Reserve unit readiness has increased 17 percent. The major contributing factor has been in the area of equipment readiness as a result of the Dedicated Procurement Program and equipment cross leveling within FORSCOM units. In spite of this, however, the Army Reserve still has on hand only 62 percent of its required wartime equipment. This became especially apparent during the mobilization for Operation Desert Storm. Many units arrived at their mobilization stations without critical pieces of equipment. These shortages had to be made up by taking equipment from non-deploying Army Reserve and Army National Guard units.

While this achieved a short-term goal, it does not solve the long-term problem of fully equipping units, some of which suffer severely because of shortages. In FY 90 approximately 16 percent of reporting USAR units said they had difficulty in accomplishing the bulk of their wartime missions because of equipment shortages. This is a 4 percent improvement over the previous year, but it still leaves a lot of units not able to train properly.

Under the Army Equipping Policy, more emphasis will be given to USAR combat service support units because the Department of the Army Master Priority List will be adjusted to conform with force packaging. This will give the priority of fill to early deploying units and increase the Army Reserve level of fill to correspond with the USAR unit's active Army force package.

Several specific equipment procurement and modernization programs should help bring USAR units up to desirable on-hand equipment levels. For example, psychological operations units are receiving new, modular print plant equipment and communications-electronics equipment. Helicopters are being upgraded and Deployable Medical Systems and new types of organizational clothing and equipment are being issued.

In addition, a considerable amount of Force Modernization Equipment is programmed for distribution to units. This includes the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle, the M939 Series 5-Ton Truck, the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck, the Small Unit Support Vehicle, the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System, the AN/PVS-7 Night Vision Goggles, the Improved Tow Vehicle, UH-60 Helicopter, the 120mm Mortar, the Squad Automatic Weapon, the Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit, the Abrams Tank, and a number of other pieces of equipment. Once this new equipment is on hand our units will be even more ready to undertake any mission they are called upon to do.

Personnel and Training

Personnel strength and skill training, of course, are the other two factors governing overall readiness. In order to make improvements in these areas, the Army Reserve is taking advantage of several initiatives which add flexibility to both training opportunities and assignment possibilities.

The establishment of regional medical, maintenance and intelligence training sites has gone a long way towards providing realistic and valuable hands-on training for the units and individuals they serve.

On the personnel side, the Unit Mobilization Augmentation (UMA) and the Drilling Individual Mobilization Augmentation (DIMA) programs are opening up opportunities that benefit both units and individuals. The UMA program will test the concept of assigning reservists in certain selected Military Occupational Specialties in grades E-1 to E-5 to units without regard to geographical constraints. They will then attend annual training (AT) with their unit but will not be required to attend weekend drills.

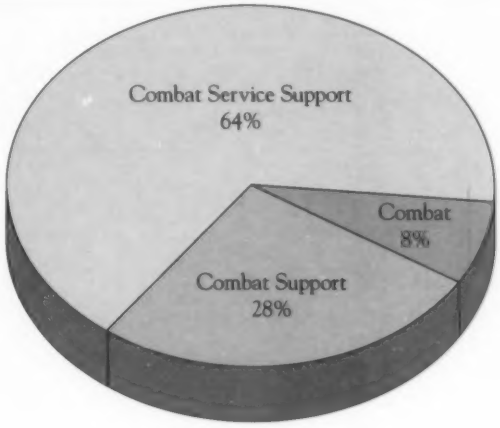
DIMAs, on the other hand, drill with a unit which can provide training relevant to the reservist's mobilization position but then perform AT with their mobilization unit or agency.

These two initiatives will do much to improve unit readiness and to provide new opportunities for reservists to be active in the Army Reserve without being restricted by the availability of an appropriate unit in their local area.

Mobilization Preparation

Two on-going programs continue to direct the efforts of many units' preparations for mobilization missions. The first of these is the Capstone Program, which associates active and reserve components units based on wartime operational requirements. Even though Capstone was not employed directly in Operation Desert Storm, many of the units which have trained in that part of the world as part of their Capstone associations were activated, thereby taking advantage of their experience.

The Roundout Program, while similar in concept to Capstone, identifies specific assignments for reserve component combat units as integral parts of active Army combat organization. The advantage here is that the roundout unit has the same priority of equipment fill as its parent unit. Under this program, the Army Reserve's 205th Separate Infantry Brigade (Light), from St. Paul. MN, began reorganizing as the roundout brigade for the 6th Infantry Division (Light) in Fiscal Year (FY) 88. As a result, the 205th has, and continues to receive, the latest weapons systems and support equipment.



Army Reserve Units

Combat Service Support:	Combat Support:	Combat:
Administrative Services	Artillery	Infantry
Chaplain Services	Air Defense Artillery	Armor
Supply	Engineer	Cavalry (air and armored)
Transportation	Military Police	Aviation
Logistics	Signal	
Medical	Military Intelligence	
Civil Affairs	Chemical	

Restructuring

The Department of Defense's projected reductions in the size of both the active and reserve forces and expected changes in missions continues to bring about the restructuring of many units in the Army Reserve. Some areas will see major reductions, while others will grow.

The Army Reserve has activated most of its programmed aviation units and now has an aviation force structure which is fully capable of guiding and directing Army Reserve aviation units to the highest possible levels of readiness. It also allows for career development opportunities which will enhance the reservists' skills and challenge them professionally.

The Army Reserve engineer force structure is facing a reduction of nearly 25 percent. This will seriously cut into the horizontal and vertical construction capabilities of combat support equipment companies, construction support companies and combat-heavy battalions.

Several logistics areas also face a turbulent future. The Army Reserve will lose a total of 17 ammunition units because of force modernization, Host Nation Support Direct Offsets and force reductions. The remaining 13 companies will convert to the "L" series TOE, giving them 25 percent more ammunition handling capability.

General support maintenance will see the activation of one light equipment maintenance and four heavy equipment maintenance companies through FY 95. In FY 92, however, force reductions will remove nine non-divisional maintenance companies and 72 augmentation teams.

The Medical Force 2000 (MF2K) doctrine will have far-reaching effects on the Army Reserve medical force. Once it is fully implemented it will reduce USAR medical units from 389 to 267. MF2K emphasizes far-forward medical care, a maximum number of soldiers returned to duty and a reduced number of in-theater hospital beds.

One area which will see a considerable increase is military intelligence (MI). Under a comprehensive reorganization, the modernization of the military intelligence/Army Security Agency structure will result in an increase from about 6000 to more than 11,000. Included in this is the activation of a total of 16 MI companies and a battalion-sized unit will convert to the new design.

Personnel service support is already seeing an expanding mission to staff mobilization stations to prepare individual soldiers for deployment. Following a Total Army Analysis (TAA) 96 study, the Army Reserve received a requirement to establish eight CONUS (continental United States) replacement centers (CRC) upon mobilization. To support this requirement, eight personnel and administrative battalions have been converted to personnel replacement battalions and six personnel replacement regulating detachments have been converted to nine personnel replacement companies. In addition, sufficient funding and equipment have been available to establish eight more battalions and 13 more companies over the next two years to operate the CRSs.

Transportation is another area which will see growth during the next several years, particularly among cargo transfer companies, trailer transfer detachments and small movement control detachments. In all, the total number of units will increase by 65.

Recruiting and Retention

The most important factor in maintaining an effective Army Reserve is recruiting and retaining the right kind of people, whether they are the ones who drill on weekends with units, serve tours as IMAs or work full-time for the Army Reserve.

Army Reserve unit paid drill strength was 282,203, and the Selected Reserve, which includes unit members and members of the Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) Program, totaled

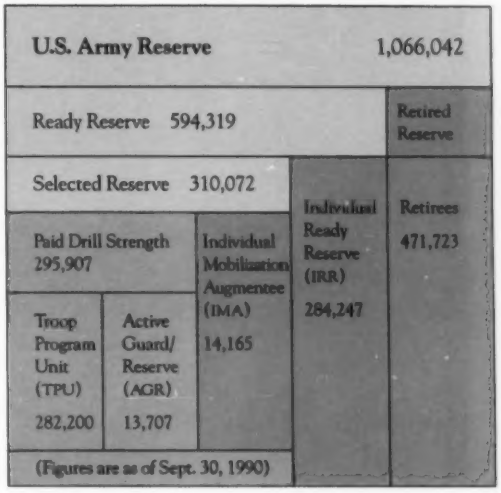
310,072 at the end of FY 90. The Selected Reserve end strength, however, is programmed to decline to 282,700 in FY 92 and 254,000 in FY 93.

The Army Reserve met its FY 90 end strength goals for both officers and enlisted soldiers as a result of intensive recruiting and effective loss management, but maintaining this level could become more of a challenge in the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm, in spite of expected overall strength cuts. Because of the personal hardships and financial sacrifices many Army Reservists encountered, we may have to work even harder to keep our soldiers when their reenlistment dates come around.

We do have a full package of recruiting and retention incentives to offer, however. For example, the Selected Reserve Incentive Program offers a variety of bonuses, educational loan repayment programs and other incentives to attract quality soldiers. We also have the Montgomery GI Bill, which provides educational assistance to qualifying officers and enlisted soldiers in exchange for participation in the Selected Reserve.

Because recruiting medical personnel is so critical to Total Army readiness, we have a number of incentives which target that audience in particular. These include the Health Professionals Loan Repayment Program, which repays designated education loans for Selected Reserve Service; the Specialized Training Assistance Program, which pays a stipend to members of the Selected Reserve studying critical health profession specialties; and Specialized Training for Army Readiness, which uses civilian schools to train enlisted soldiers in certain medical specialties.

In addition, there are other types of financial assistance and incentives, as well as programs designed to attract medical personnel by tailoring their participation to their availability.


U.S. Army Reserve 1,066,042
Ready Reserve 594,319
Retired Reserve
Selected Reserve 310,072
Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) 284,247
Retirees 471,723
Paid Drill Strength 295,907
Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) 14,165
Troop Program Unit (TPU) 282,200
Active Guard/ Reserve (AGR) 13,707
(Figures are as of Sept. 30, 1990)

Training

We are also continuing to pay close attention to other factors which affect professional development. Begun in 1989, the Professional Development Army Reserve Program continues to grow towards the goal of coordinating the professional development of all ranks and categories in the Army Reserve. As a result of this program, reservists will receive schooling and assignments at the appropriate stages in their careers.

The real business of the Army Reserve always has been and always will be training, and this past year has seen a number of significant changes and initiatives to improve both training and the management of training.

The Reserve Components Training Strategy has been implemented by the Reserve Components Training Development Action Plan (RC-TDAP). It identifies inhibitors to effective training and the steps required to resolve them. It also sets the milestones for resolving them.

Among the initiatives we have taken recently to improve the management of training was the Reserve Component-Structure Manning Decision Review program to consolidate and integrate reserve component school training. In addition, FY 90 saw the participation of USAR soldiers in training at the National Training Center, Ft. Irwin, CA, and at the Joint Readiness Training Center, Ft. Chaffee, AR.

We are continuing to implement professional development programs for both officers and non-commissioned officers. Both of these plans seek to give our leaders the training they need to develop their military careers, and both parallel the training given to active component soldiers.

Because the IRR is such an important resource, the Army Reserve has been making available to IRRs sustainment training which includes all aspects of the officer, non-commissioned officer and warrant officer professional training programs. IRR soldiers also have been eligible for Active Duty for Special Work tours which allow them to put their valuable prior-service skills to work for the Army Reserve.

Unit training continues to be the basic means of providing realistic training for reservists. During FY 90 about 45 percent of Army Reserve troop program units trained with their programmed, gaining commands for annual training.

Overseas Deployment Training

In all, Army Reservists participated in Overseas Deployment Training in more than 50 countries. In some cases they were part of a Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercise. In other cases they helped with various civic action exercises, such as building roads, airfields and schools, providing health care and developing and maintaining communications and logistics facilities.

Other reservists participated in exercises or other training at any of the numerous stateside AT sites or attended formal classes at active Army or U.S. Army Reserve Forces Schools.

Needless to say, the units and individuals who deployed either to the Persian Gulf or to stateside deployment sites received the most valuable real-world experience they could ever hope to encounter.

Conclusion

This has been a most eventful year for the Army Reserve. Operation Desert Storm gave us the opportunity to prove to others what we knew all along that we could do. And we did it. We also have entered into another test of our capabilities to manage ourselves through the establishment of the Army Reserve Command. We have met the challenge, and we will continue to excel.

continued from page 18

of eligible participants have been forwarded to the recommending commands.

Essentially, if you were activated between Sept. 18 and Oct. 31, 1989 and served in South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, the Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico, you should be eligible for that award.

Shot record updates

I read with some interest the recent article in **ARMY RESERVE Magazine** which indicated that soldiers vaccinated against biological warfare agents should have the details recorded in their SF601 shot records.

I was at the port of Al Jubayl in Saudi Arabia and took the "voluntary" anthrax vaccination at the U.S. Navy medical facility there, but they refused to make an entry in my shot record (or anyone else's). When I politely insisted, I was shown to a mid-grade Navy type. He first gave me the "no" in unambiguous body language and then (amused at my gall in even asking) said, "You're a Reservist, aren't you?," before assuring me that my request for a complete shot record would not be honored. In fact, he told me that the shots were "secret!"

I'm sure that many of your readers have had similar experiences. Anyway, since I'd like to get my shot record up to date, could you investigate and print the solution for getting this done? This potentially affects several hundred Army Reservists formerly stationed at Al Jubayl.

SSG Robert Runyard
Black Forest, Colo.

Individuals who were unable to have their shot records properly posted should go through the unit chain of command to have their records updated. Units should have a roster of all Reservists receiving shots to validate such a request.

Also, check out the response to two other letters in this issue's FORUM dealing with Desert Storm-related issues. You may also want to contact ARPERCEN's Demobilization Task Force at (800) 545-4399.

Getting an NDSM

I'm writing in regards to the article in the latest **ARMY RESERVE Magazine** concerning the award of the National Defense Service Medal.

I was activated on January 18, 1991 by the Individual Ready Reserve under provision Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 672. Enclosed is a copy of my orders. I would like to know what I must do to obtain my medal or who I must write or speak with.

Spec. Patrick J. McCole
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Reserve soldiers with questions pertaining to awards or correction of military records for personnel who were activated in support of **Operation Desert Shield or Desert Storm** should write to: Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-PAX, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.*

Service stars

As a member of the IRR, I seldom get up-to-date information, except from **ARMY RESERVE Magazine.** However, after reading your Fourth Issue of 1991, I have a few questions.

Your story on page 7 says that if a Reservist served during both **Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm,** two bronze service stars can be worn on the Southwest Asia Service Medal. I have not received any information on my awards and would like to know if Reservists who were not activated until **Operation Desert Storm** are authorized to wear one bronze service star? Also, how long a wait should IRR members expect for receipt of their Southwest Asia Service and the National Defense Service Medals?

I also read the story, "Most Reservists qualify for medal after President broadens criteria," which states that all reserve soldiers, whether they were called to active duty or not, and all active duty military personnel qualify for the National Defense Service Medal. Reservists who had to leave their families, jobs, and friends made many sacrifices for their country and need to be recognized. They gave that little extra that others did not. Of the 228,000 Reservists and Guardsmen activated, only 106,000 will receive the Southwest Asia Service Medal.

Activated Reservists deserve special recognition that is unique to them: let's call it the "Wartime Activation Medal".

SSgt. George A. Dirgin, Jr.
San Diego, Calif

*Reservists who were not activated until the Operation Desert Storm phase of the Gulf War **ARE** authorized to wear one bronze service star. Getting approval or authorization for awarding the Southwest Asia Service and the National Defense Service Medals can normally be achieved within 72 hours. However, processing the paperwork can take anywhere from 30-90 days, depending on such factors as backlog of requests for medals, and whether or not all the documentation is in order, according to awards inquiry specialists at ARPERCEN.*

In all cases, be sure to enclose copies of activation orders, separation orders and the DD Form 214 received when released from active duty. Requests should be forwarded to Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-NC-PAX, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

The actual medals are issued by the U.S. Army Support Activity in Philadelphia which is now backlogged anywhere from 90 days to six months because of the large number of requests and engraving time. There may be instances when the activity needs information from the Reservist's official military personnel file at ARPERCEN, adding still more time.

Many Reservists have submitted written recommendations to ARPERCEN for an award like the one you suggest. In fact there is a proposal to establish a Mobilization Activation Ribbon. To date, however, no official decision has been made on its future.

The index and/or ta
been removed a
separately within thi

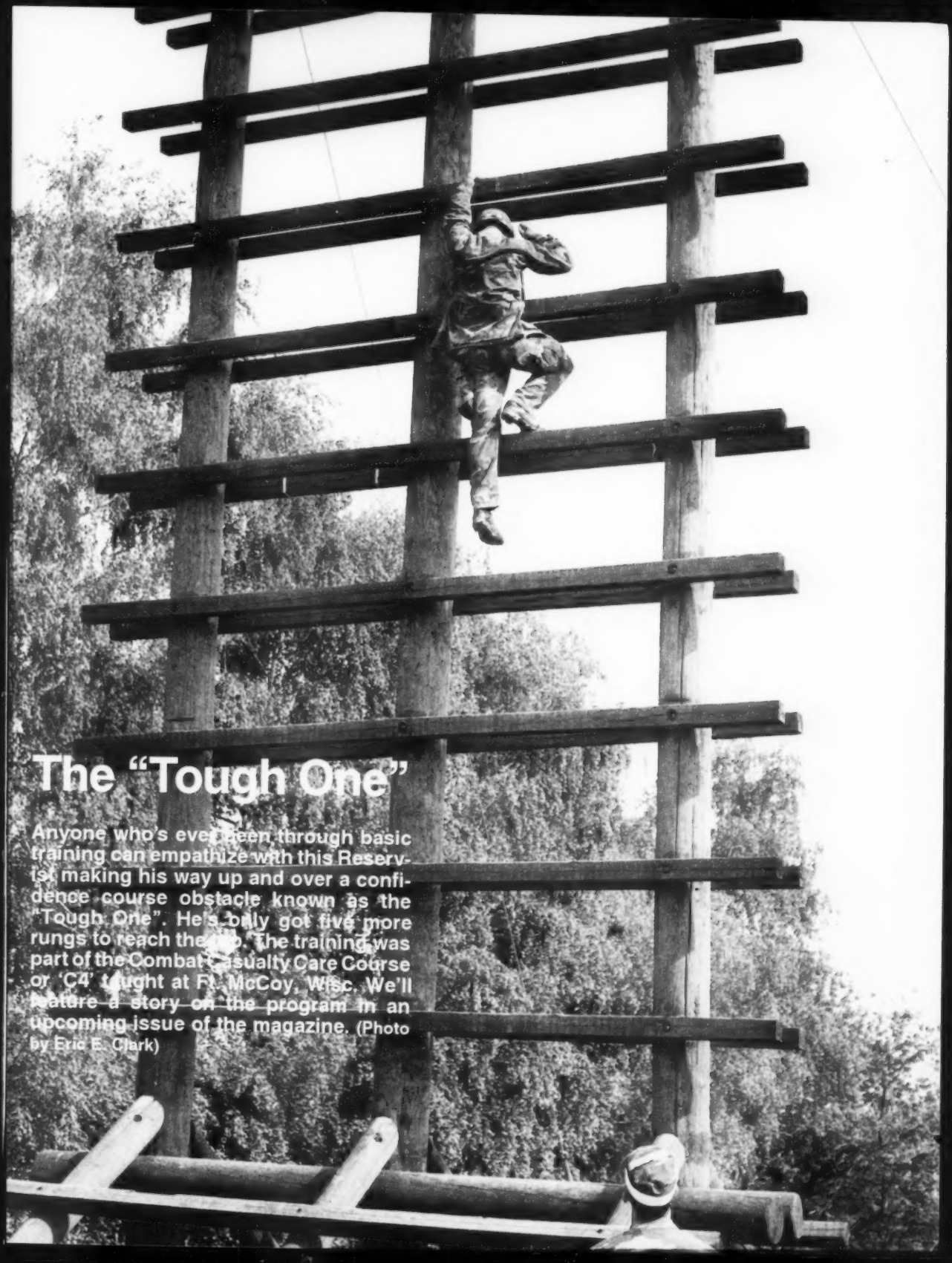
For roll film users, th
current volume yea
of the microfilm. Fo
this information is
microfilm.

For microfiche use
contents is containe

table of contents has
and photographed
his volume year.

his information for the
ar is at the beginning
or a prior year volume,
is at the end of the

ers, the index and/or
ed on a separate fiche.



The "Tough One"

Anyone who's ever been through basic training can empathize with this Reservist making his way up and over a confidence course obstacle known as the "Tough One". He's only got five more rungs to reach the top. The training was part of the Combat Casualty Care Course or 'C4' taught at Ft. McCoy, Wisc. We'll feature a story on the program in an upcoming issue of the magazine. (Photo by Eric E. Clark)

Department of the Army
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve
ATTN: DARP-NC-PAS
1815 N. Ft. Myer Drive, Room 501
Arlington, VA 22209 - 1805

Official Business
DO NOT FORWARD
OR RETURN

MICROFILMS INTERN
ROAD
ARBOR MI
48106

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage Paid
U.S. Army Publications
and
Printing Command